

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

TRUSTEES

OF THE

Mass. WALTER E. FERNALD
STATE SCHOOL

AT WALTHAM *(Fall River mentioned)*

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1929

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES



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TRUSTEES' REPORT

To the Corporation. His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the Department of Mental Diseases:

The Trustees have the honor to present their annual report for the year ending November 30, 1929.

We have now enrolled 1807 inmates. The exact number present, however, on the 30th day of November, deducting those absent from the School on a visit home, or for other reasons, was 1691 of whom 1392 were at Waverley and 299 at Templeton. For the details of the different classes, admissions, discharges and deaths, we refer you to the Superintendent's report, submitted herewith.

There was a severe epidemic of influenza early in the year which had subsided by the first of May. Its effects will appear in the Superintendent's report.

The straightening of the Athol and Baldwinville road, now a Massachusetts highway, resulted in taking narrow strips of the Colony land. This was a benefit rather than an injury as wood and timber were lumbered and used by the School.

During the year three important tracts of land were purchased all fitting in to or closely adjoining the Templeton Property. A tract of about 12 acres was purchased of Elwin L. Thompson for \$300 and another of about 31 acres from Charles N. Dyer for the sum of \$800. Their importance consisted largely in filling two gaps in our boundary lines. The expenses of the survey, examination of title, etc., as well as the purchase price of the 31 acres, were paid from the Corporation funds. Another tract of about 40 acres was purchased of Romanzo Z. Norcross at an expenditure of \$1250. This was also taken out of Corporation funds. The deeds of the Norcross and Dyer lots were taken in the name of the School.

When the Farms constituting the Templeton Colony were originally acquired, they had been largely, if not wholly, stripped of merchantable lumber. This year we have lumbered and had sawed in the mill, planks, boards and 2 x 4's which at a low market estimate would equal more than one-half the cost of the real estate. This indicates the favorable terms of the original purchase.

Dr. C. Stanley Raymond's resignation took effect May 31, 1929, as he had been appointed an Assistant to the Commissioner of Mental Diseases. He had been an Assistant Physician at the School since December 20, 1915, and Assistant Superintendent since July 1, 1918. His appointment is a promotion in the service and a well deserved honor conferred upon him. He is a real loss to the School.

At the July meeting the Trustees passed a resolution that it is their policy to increase the principal of the Corporation Funds, through the periodic addition of income to principal, so far as possible, having due regard to the emergency needs of the Institution, to the end that the income of the Funds may be available for research purposes, in increasing amounts.

The tests for *Bacillus Abortus Bang* applied to our herds of cattle are interesting and have resulted in our being able to segregate our positive cases, since which we have had no abortions at the Colony. There are double tests, one at the Federal Laboratory at Washington and one at the State Laboratory in Boston.

These comments infringe somewhat upon the Superintendent's Report in detail, but should have the added emphasis of appearing in the Trustees Report.

Since the "Ten Year Programme" so-called was drafted about five years ago, two and *two only* of the requests therein contained have been filled, the new laundry and two additional school rooms. Those two requests were the first and second items urged upon the Legislature in our report for the year 1924 as having been exhaustively urged in former reports.

Only five years are left within which to provide all the other items in that long budget, all of which are essential to the well being of this Institution. Each year our annual reports have urged the crying necessity of many of these items.

Now there is little we can say except to urge you respectfully to reexamine those reports and grant our needs.

We believe the Governor, the Legislature and the Department are alive to the urgency of our requirements, hence we submit this brief report with confident expectations.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS J. BARNES, M.D.
CHARLES F. ADAMS
STEPHEN BOWEN
THOMAS N. CARVER
THEODORE CHAMBERLAIN, M.D.
FRANCIS H. DEWEY

MOSES H. GULESIAN
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CHARLES E. WARE
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SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:

I hereby submit the following report for the year ending November 30th, 1929, including the statistical tables.

STATISTICAL TABLE FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30th, 1929

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number enrolled November 30, 1928.....	1,104	696	1,800
Number actually present, November 30, 1928.....	1,024	647	1,671
Admissions during the year.....	82	40	122
Voluntary commitments.....	46	15	61
Custodial commitments.....	36	25	61
Whole number enrolled during the year.....	1,186	736	1,922
Discharged during the year.....	65	26	91
Deaths.....	18	6	24
Number enrolled November 30, 1929.....	1,103	704	1,807
Number actually present, November 30, 1929.....	1,037	654	1,691
At Waverley.....	738	654	1,392
At Templeton Colony.....	299	—	299
Daily average number of patients actually present	1,010.07	641.56	1,652
Applications for admission during the year.....	—	—	330
Total applications for admission on file since 1923	—	—	2,761
Applications for admission as far as can be determined, known to be active at the present time....	—	—	1,400
Number of applications for admission for children under six years of age at the present time.....	—	—	75

Admissions:

122 patients admitted; 82 male, 40 female.
 30 with a mental age less than 3 years.
 49 with a mental age less than 7 years and over 3 years.
 42 with a mental age less than 11 years and over 7 years.
 1 with a mental age over 11 years.
 3 admitted from Juvenile Court.
 2 admitted from Court.
 10 readmissions.
 2 readmitted from escape.
 1 transferred from Wrentham State School.
 1 transferred from Belchertown State School.
 1 admitted from Shirley Industrial School.
 1 committed from Danvers State Hospital.
 1 deported from Letchworth Village, New York.
 1 deported from Laconia State School, New Hampshire.
 2 admitted for observation and later made regular commitments.
 1 spina bifida.
 2 spastic paraplegic.
 1 spastic hemiplegic.
 1 spastic diplegic.
 2 flaccid paralysis
 1 helpless monoplegia.
 6 microcephalic.
 3 hydrocephalic.
 1 cretin.
 3 epileptics.

10 Mongolians.

- 1 readmission, unmarried woman (imbecile) pregnant when admitted and transferred to Tewksbury.
- 1 unmarried girl, pregnant when admitted and transferred to Tewksbury.
- 7 unmarried women with illegitimate children:
 - 2 women had each borne 2 children.
 - 5 women had each borne 1 child.
- 2 married women, sexually promiscuous, question of paternity of their children:
 - 1 woman had borne 3 children.
 - 1 woman had borne 11 children.
- 9 families were represented in the admissions this year with relatives already here at the School.
- 5 germ plasm family types represented. (More than one in the same family, twins admitted in this group, also brother and sister who are Mongoloids).

Discharges:

- 91 patients discharged; 65 male, 26 female.
- 2 discharged to parents who wished to take care of patients at home.
- 4 not suitable, mental age not definitely within the range of mental defect.
- 8 discharged from escape (gone two years and not returned).
- 13 taken home against advice.
 - 1 died while at Massachusetts General Hospital for treatment.
- 19 discharged from visit (gone one year and not returned).
 - 1 deported to Pennsylvania.
 - 1 deported to Connecticut.
 - 2 deported to New York.
 - 1 discharged outright from escape.
- 3 not suitable, were definitely problems of delinquency rather than mental defect.
 - 1 committed to Department for Male Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.
 - 1 committed to Department for Female Defective Delinquents at Bridgewater.
 - 1 discharged to relatives with advice to have patient committed to an insane hospital.
 - 1 discharged with advice to have patient committed to Monson State Hospital for epileptics.
 - 1 transferred to Wrentham State School.
 - 1 transferred to Belchertown State School.
 - 3 committed to Worcester State Hospital.
 - 2 committed to Danvers State Hospital.
 - 1 committed to Taunton State Hospital.
 - 1 committed to Westborough State Hospital.
- 23 discharged from parole as follows:
 - 2 adjusted, and doing well in community.
 - 8 in the care of relatives, well adjusted.
 - 5 high grade, well adjusted.
 - 1 relatives uncooperative, not suitable for parole.
 - 1 too low grade, not suitable.
 - 6 escaped from parole, not heard from for 2 years.

Deaths: (24 during the year):

There were 24 deaths during the year: 1, cerebral hemorrhage; 1, myocarditis; 1, volvulus; 1, epilepsy; 1, catarrhal dysentery; 1, congenital hydrocephalus; 1, peritonitis from perforation; 1, empyema; 3, pneumonia-influenza; 2, influenza; 1, lobar pneumonia; 3, pulmonary tuberculosis; 1, pulmonary and intestinal tuberculosis; 1, pulmonary tuberculosis and tubercular hip; 1, tubercular peritonitis and epilepsy; 1, tubercular enteritis; 1, Glandular tubercular hip, probably tuberculosis; 1, Natural causes, broncho-pneumonia and bronchitis (Medical Examiner's Case); 1, Natural causes, probably status lymphaticus (Medical Examiner's Case).

At the date of this report, 7 more are enrolled and there are actually present 20 more than on November 30, 1928, making a total of 1,691 actually present on November 30, 1929. The average number present for the year has gone up to 1,652 from 1,627 last year. Although our average population is greater, our admissions have been less by a total of 40. Our discharges during this year have been less. This apparently is accounted for because of the fact that we are gradually accumulating a greater number of individuals unsuitable for discharge. This reacts very seriously because it permits fewer admissions and we can only accept the most urgent type for admission which involves social factors principally involving their behavior in the community and those admitted have environment of such a type that the community can no longer cope with it. The individual admitted is too less salvageable, less likely to be returned and only in rare instances does the environment from which they came improve sufficiently to warrant his or her return.

The pressure of demand for care or admission is growing greater for the lower grade mental defective and from our psychological report, our present population may be divided as follows in the various levels of mental defect: percentage of of morons, 38%; inbeciles, 45%; and idiots, 17%. This shows a lessened percentage of moron type to a degree that has definitely reached a margin of safety and it would be impossible to carry on and maintain the activities of the institution or the care of the lower grade imbecile and idiot with any less percentage of moron type inmates.

I would cite for example, one admission in the past year, a married woman, thirty-two years old, but promiscuous and had illegitimate children. Previous to her admission she had borne eleven children but was incapable because of mental defect to provide or care for her children and without inhibitions or ability to comprehend the consequences of her acts. It would seem to anyone that a situation existed here that might have been prevented previous to the birth of eleven children but we felt the situation was a serious one and that we should protect the community from further harm even at this late hour.

This leads me to also comment upon the fact that there are a great many applications for the admission of girls from 11 to 14 years of age, who we know in spite of protection that community can offer will be imposed upon and will be the source of abnormal progeny but we can not admit them and in this way prevent future occurrences similar to the case previously cited, as there are no facilities for their care and our most crowded departments are those for girls of this age.

Recital of the above deductions from our experiences brings quite naturally to mind the question of prevention and there is a marked movement in various countries and particularly in some of the Western States for the legalization of sterilization. This was referred to in our annual report for 1928; but I feel it should be emphasized again. I feel that this is a question that will have to be answered and that at any Legislative session, there is quite likely to come up for action a bill for the legalization of this procedure. I would like to express in this report my feeling that there undoubtedly are certain cases among our inmates where such procedure would probably enhance their opportunities to be returned to the community. In most instances, however, they would continue to be a sex danger and a source of venereal infection and even though they would not have progeny, indirectly, however, those infected having progeny might represent in the etiology of future generations factors as great if not greater than would result from these individuals having direct progeny. Certainly their continued segregation would be of greater value than their sterilization. It must also be borne in mind that at the present time, with conservative estimation, only 5% of the feeble-minded of the community are segregated in an institution. The greater majority of those segregated will be in an institution sufficiently long to prevent their having progeny and the sterilization of those seems useless, most of them are incapable of procreation anyway, and the procedure would have been of little, if any, value to the world. The point I am attempting to make is that should Legislative action present itself, it would be well for us to consider the matter seriously and as an organized body or individually use our influence either to prevent unwise legislation or to further wise legislation.

Another angle of this situation might be that some wise legislation or authorized method of sterilization might better be instituted by those who have investigated and have knowledge of the situation than to allow an unwise and uninvestigated legal procedure take place because we have not shown sufficient initiative in the matter.

The average number of patients for the year was 1,652 and the total number of deaths was 24, which makes our death rate for the past year about 1.45%, or 14.5 per thousand, as compared to the death rate in the general community of 11.9 per thousand as given by the State Department of Health.

Six of our deaths this past year were from tuberculosis in one form or another, or 25% of the deaths were due to this disease.

Health:

I would report the following cases of contagious diseases as having occurred: measles, 1; mumps, 3; tuberculosis, 6 including 1 employee; chicken pox, 1 employee; diphtheria, 1 patient and 1 employee; whooping cough, 15; lobar pneumonia, 1; Inf. pneumonia, 4; influenza: Waverley, 496 patients and 59 employees; Colony, 157 patients and 14 employees.

Among the contagious diseases for the first time in three years, we have to report one patient and one employee having diphtheria but this is accounted for from the fact that they had acquired the disease shortly after admission or employment, and previous to the ability of the administration of the Toxin Anti-Toxin to create an immunity.

An epidemic of influenza of considerable consequence and very disturbing to our welfare occurred in the winter months of last year and continued over a period of several weeks involving in total 496 patients and 59 employees at Waverley and 157 patients and 14 employees at the Colony. Only three deaths resulted from this epidemic.

There have been no serious accidents and only two sudden deaths that required the services of the Medical Examiner.

Dr. William E. Chenery, of our Consulting Staff, has performed 29 operations in the past year for tonsils and adenoids. As a part of the routine of the maintenance of the general health of our children this phase of our work is most important and we are very fortunate in having the services of Dr. Chenery.

Dr. Roland C. Mackenzie has continued on our Consulting Staff as Oculist and has examined and prescribed for 464 patients.

I think we should make special mention in our annual report of the cooperation given us by the Massachusetts General Hospital and for the most excellent services for both surgical and medical cases that they have treated for us.

The Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary has cared for three cases and we wish to express to them our appreciation of their services.

Dr. Oscar B. Roberts in Baldwinville has again taken care of such inmates at the Colony as may require medical services.

In addition to our regular force, we have been able this year to employ a registered nurse, whose duties are to care principally for our daily morning clinic and see to the care of employees who are ill and, as we are without hospital facilities, have to be cared for in their rooms. A part of her duties will be the training of girls in elementary nursing and first aid.

During the past year we admitted 10 patients under six years of age. Our recently computed active applications for admission at the present time amount to approximately 1,400. Of this number, 75 are under six years of age. Because of stress and urgency of situation, we have during the past year admitted 7 boys and 3 girls under six years of age.

I think it is of interest in the discussion of general health to make a note of the results of a survey made by the Department of Public Health through the courtesy of Dr. George H. Bigelow and Dr. Sumner H. Remick, as to the presence of tuberculosis as a disease among the inmates of this institution. The survey was made by the traveling clinic of the Department of Public Health directed by Dr. Paul Wakefield, in exactly the same manner as they examine the children in the Public Schools. The report of this examination as analyzed is as follows: In the public schools, they find that 28% show a positive Von Pirquet; in our institution we

find 53%. The population of this school should have a larger percentage of positive Von Pirquet due to the fact that such a large proportion of our inmates are adults as compared to the children of the public schools, and our average age, of course, is considerably greater than the age of public school children. Of those cases having positive Von Pirquet, all had X-ray examinations and physical examinations. In the public schools, the Department of Public Health finds 2.5% positive tuberculosis. In our institution, there was found only 0.5% positive tuberculosis. In the public schools, there is also found 3% or 4% suspicious. In our institution, only 1.6% were suspicious. The total actually positive active cases at both Waverley and Templeton Colony was nine. These cases were segregated in our infirmary.

Those making the survey made the comment that they were surprised to find so large a percentage of positive Von Pirquet and so small a percentage of positive cases of tuberculosis. The only inference that can be drawn from this survey without further study is that it is quite evident that we have a smaller percentage of tuberculosis than there is in the public school system and that in all probability, in a great many cases, we have inmates who have had at some time tuberculosis but have recovered. I feel that this survey has been an important adjunct to our knowledge of the real situation regarding tuberculosis in this institution, as there has been a feeling that tuberculosis was a very common occurrence in institution regime.

This is the first instance to my knowledge where an actual survey has been made by experts in this work and it is very gratifying to find that the experts find so small a percentage. It would seem to me to be unnecessary to consider in future construction any definite plan for the segregation of this type of disease.

For some years, we have been having endemic abortions in our herd of cattle. At times this affliction of cattle was sufficiently in evidence to feel that it was epidemic. In our search for a remedy for this situation, we became interested in determining the presence of the causative factors of this disease in cattle and requested the assistance of the Division of Animal Industry of the Department of Conservation.

Mr. Evan Richardson, the head of the Department of Animal Industry, with Dr. Harrie W. Pierce, the veterinary of the Department, have been very cooperative. We have carried on a series of tests by means of blood examinations of all of our cattle and without going into the various steps of the process, we may report that as a result of several tests checked by the Laboratory of the State and the Federal Laboratory at Washington, we have been able to segregate such animals as were positive to this disease, which constitutes a small herd of 21 cattle at the barn of the Farm House group at the Colony. We have a negative herd here at Waverley and a negative herd of young stock at the Eliot Colony at Templeton. Since this segregation has taken place we have had no abortions. This work is the first of its kind that has been done in any institution in Massachusetts.

Coincident with the segregation of the positive herd at the Colony, we began the pasteurization of all milk at the Colony, a procedure which has not been done previously. The reason for pasteurization being that one of the causes of Malta Fever or Undulant Fever in human beings is the use of milk from cattle afflicted with this disease, and pasteurization is a positive preventive as far as known for the infection by the consumption of milk. Our herd at the colony and at Waverley is tuberculosis free and both herds are at the time of this report accredited. We are endeavoring by process of elimination and replacement by our own young stock to create not only a tuberculosis free herd but a bacillus abortans free herd and this seems to be quite within the realms of possibility.

In the way of research, the following papers have been written and presented: "The Army Alpha Test Applied to Mental Defectives" by Charles S. Woodall, M.D., and "The Incidence of Congenital Syphilis in an Institution for the Feeble-minded" by Charles S. Woodall, M.D. The following papers "The Constancy of the I. Q. of Mental Defectives" and "The Correlation between Mental Age, School Achievement and Industrial Efficiency" have been completed and published during this past year by the Psychological Department.

There are many questions continually coming up that those of us who are in the work of caring for the feeble-minded are either taking for granted or assuming to be true without positive evidence to corroborate our beliefs. Among the most

puzzling questions are heredity versus environmental factors in etiology and the relationship between mental defect and mental disease. At the present time, the Psychological Department and the Superintendent are working on the problem of Psychoses in mental defect. Medical literature shows very little work done in this field. The psychological reason for misbehavior of the normal child is receiving a great deal of attention and expenditure of vast sums from sources of wealth, but little or nothing is done by these agencies for adjustment if the child is found to be mentally defective. The psychogenetic study of psychoses with the explanation of the mechanisms for such anti-social behavior has received much attention but the pathological factors of etiology of these conditions have been given but little thought for a number of years. It is our opinion that the relationship between the so-called functional psychoses and the abnormal constitutional psychopathic personality is closely related to etiological factors that we encounter daily in our dealings with mentally defectives. These questions can only be answered by additional laboratory facilities and personnel, sufficiently remunerated, to carry on such work. In pure pathological research, there are many lines open for study, the factors of Mongolism are wholly unknown, the relationship of endocrine imbalance to functions of the central nervous system, together with many other unexplored fields of inquiry.

It is with great pleasure that in the past year the Board of Trustees has by vote expressed the policy that the funds of our Corporation accumulate sufficiently so that they will warrant at some future time the expenditure of the income only for research work. This sort of service is a part of our work for the prevention of mental defect in the future generations. There certainly is no larger field for research than in a school for the feeble-minded where we have so many types for examination.

The question of syphilis as a causative factor has been buffeted about and at present there are those who glibly announce that syphilis is not an appreciable factor in the etiology of mental defect because the incidence of syphilis in the feeble-minded is no greater than it is in the community. In a research, however, made here this year by one of our staff, we find that its presence is greater and every evidence points to the fact that refinements in tests would indicate a still greater number who have this disease. Congenital syphilis as a child grows older shows less and less tendency to be evident in the laboratory reactions and we are quite firmly convinced that it is a far more common factor in etiology than we have been led to believe.

Social Service Report:

During the year ending November 30, 1929, the work of the Social Service Department has proceeded along the usual lines. A total of 213 individual cases was handled and 50 of this number were dealt with more than once, having been referred two or more times for different reasons. The total includes the cases of 82 patients paroled and under supervision, 6 patients automatically discharged while on escape from parole, reports of 15 patients discharged from parole in previous years, reports or investigations of 21 patients discharged without parole, investigations of home or social conditions of 50 patients in the School, investigations concerning 6 patients on escape from the School, social histories of 2 cases not connected with the School, investigation of 14 cases for medical research, and 17 miscellaneous cases. In addition 425 histories were taken at out-patient clinic, and 39 investigations were made of applications from persons in the community who wanted to employ a girl or boy. 829 visits in the community have been made to patients on parole, visit, or discharge; to relatives, employers, social agencies and other interested persons.

Compared with former years, a resume of the year's work in parole shows plainly that the number being placed out is gradually decreasing but the problems of supervision are as numerous and as varied. At present we have 22 males and 35 females on parole, a total of 57. Of this number 5 boys and 5 girls went out for the first time while 1 boy and 4 girls returned in former years, were given their second trial. During the year 2 boys and 8 girls were returned to the School from parole. One boy was low grade and was becoming troublesome in his home. The other boy returned because he lost his work, partly through incompetency, but will be paroled

again when a favorable opportunity arises. Two girls returned temporarily but were soon re-paroled in new homes. A third was in poor physical condition and not making a good adjustment, but later may be paroled again. A fourth was placed in a temporary position for the summer. Three other girls returned because of inefficiency and inability to meet the demands of community life. The eighth was returned twice after running away from her employer's home and will not be considered again for placement.

Of the 82 patients on parole during the year, 13 boys and 4 girls were discharged. The majority of these were as well adjusted to community life as could be expected, and it was felt that they had earned discharge. One boy working on the same farm for nearly seven years, had never been in any difficulties, was a good worker, and had saved over \$1,300. Another boy, also with a good conduct record, is high grade, somewhat psychotic, but is competing successfully with other young men on a large farm and earning \$60 a month and maintenance. The girls are discharged more slowly, but one was at home with relatives who promised continued supervision, another in spite of a previous record for delinquency seemed to be conducting her life in a satisfactory manner, and the third had graduated from a training course of one year and had a position as a trained nursery maid with good wages. One girl with a good record for three years, died suddenly of myocarditis at her employers' home.

For the past two years the department has been handicapped by a small staff. In the annual report of last year, it was suggested that the addition of a male social worker would not only release the Head Social Worker for new developments, but would greatly facilitate and extend the parole work with the boys. It has not proved practical to make this addition to the staff, partly due to the difficulty in finding the right type of man and to the inability of the School to furnish proper living quarters. However, we still wish to emphasize the need of developing this work as the past year has shown very clearly that the boys should have a strong guiding hand in making their adjustment to community life. A female social worker cannot take part in a boy's social activities which frequently prove the stumbling block to his career. He has neither the background of experience nor sufficient judgment to aid him in the proper selection of companions, recreation, use of his spare time, or the wise expenditure of his money. He only imitates what he sees about him, and too high or too low standards may be equally disastrous. For instance, one boy finding himself out of work and with money in the bank, bought a new outfit of clothing and went to New York City for a vacation. Upon his return he found work, but was ambitious to make more headway and without asking advice decided to join an evening class at the College of Business Administration, Boston University, which would cost him \$150 for the complete course, and which he was not mentally capable of undertaking.

Another boy located several of our former patients and was spending late hours in their company to the detriment of his health and the efficiency of his work. A third boy, who is colored, recently went to a public dance attended by both white and colored girls. Instances such as these are not reported by the boys until after they have taken place, and the social worker feels that she cannot be a real help in the problem as she can only give advice and has no way to determine whether it is followed.

A male social worker could visit the boy at his boarding place, meet him after his work, and help him to make normal contacts which would satisfy his social instincts. It is evident we are not meeting the needs of our boys, not only because of the problems of social adjustment, but the difficulty of finding proper work and the likelihood that the parole of boys will become increasingly difficult in the future. With an active Troop of Boy Scouts and other boys who appear to be developing into parole possibilities, it is reasonable to suppose that larger number could have the benefit of parole, providing the School had adequate facilities for supervision.

The social workers' share in the weekly out-patient clinic is to interview those who bring the patient and take the history of each case. After diagnosis and recommendations have been made by the Superintendent the need of some further service has been clearly indicated in many cases. The majority of the patients are acute social problems which the School cannot accept because of overcrowding, but many

of them could be satisfactorily adjusted in the community if the relatives had a better understanding of the patient and knew how to carry out the advice given at the clinic. The mother with the care of a low grade child might be given the benefit of books to help her, or practical knowledge of equipment for home training. Furthermore, social, health or economic problems in such homes, having a direct bearing upon the patient, might be relieved by contact with the proper authorities. In the case of higher grade children, continued advice as to home training and supervision, with the idea of eventual placement in industry, might make the problem less acute. It is suggested that from time to time the Superintendent might refer to the Social Service department a few selected cases for study and follow-up, in order to demonstrate whether this type of work would be a practical and helpful undertaking for the extension of the School facilities.

Psychological Department.

As in previous years, the principal work of the Psychological Department can be classified under three heads; studies on all new admissions; re-examination of house patients, according to an established routine; and psychometric tests of all persons referred to the Out-Patient Clinic. The total number of examinations made by the department during the past year is 1,672, of which 122 are admission studies; 1,093 re-examinations and 456 out-patient tests. The admission studies are discussed elsewhere in the report and require no comment here.

Of the re-examinations, 234 were done at Templeton Colony and an analysis of the population made on the basis of mental age and intelligence quotient. The situation very closely approximates that recorded in the report of 1927. The range in mental age is from 2 years 10 months through 12 years 2 months, with the median at 6 years 6 months; 2% of the total number are idiots; 78% imbeciles and 20% morons. The enormous preponderance of individuals with a mental age less than 8, considered in conjunction with the work done at Templeton, is conclusive evidence not only of the ability of the well-disposed, able bodied imbecile to profit by training suited to his mental capacity, but of his economic and industrial usefulness under proper supervision.

Within the institution proper, the distribution is more evenly balanced, but even so, the imbecile group is not only larger than the moron percentage, but slightly larger than that of morons and borderlines combined. The actual percentages are: idiots, 17%; imbeciles, 45%; morons, 32% and borderlines, 6%. The presence of so large a number of idiots and low grade imbeciles who not only fail to assist in institutional maintenance, but are an actual liability from an industrial standpoint, makes the proportion of high grade and capable inmates dangerously small for the continued self-sufficiency of the institution.

Of the 456 out-patients examined during the year, 256 are males and 200 females, with a range in chronological age from eight months to forty-nine years. The largest number of boys at any single age is found between eight and nine, while the largest group of girls is made up of those over sixteen. This same fact has been recorded for several years past in regard to the patients referred to the clinic, and it would seem that there is great need for the earlier recognition of mental and social defect among girls.

The range in mental age is the same for both sexes, — less than one year through fourteen years, but the distribution for each gives a definite indication of the difference in the type of case presented. The boys show a very nearly equal distribution over the entire range of mental age, while the girls show a marked increase in number at the ten year level, indicating the frequency with which we have encountered the problem of the adolescent girl of the high grade moron type.

On the basis of the Intelligence Quotient alone, the distribution runs almost parallel: 35% of the boys and 32% of the girls are below moron grade; *i. e.*, I.Q. less than 50; 52% of the boys and 55% of the girls morons or borderline cases and the remaining 13% normal as far as I.Q. is concerned. It would seem that from the psychological point of view, the factor of chronological age is the most important difference between the male and female cases referred to the Out-Patient Clinic.

Though the primary duty of the laboratory is the routine testing, two departmental studies have been completed and published during the past year, "The Constancy of the I.Q. of Mental Defectives", and "The Correlation between Mental Age, School Achievement and Industrial Efficiency". In addition, an investigation of the correlation between the Herring and Stanford revisions of the Binet-Simon tests, as well as several briefer reports based upon laboratory material have been prepared. The establishment many years ago of a definite plan for re-examination has resulted in a body of psychometric material which is very valuable for the purpose of research, and it is to be hoped that through the use of it the department may make some definite contribution to the literature on mental defect.

Educational and Industrial Department.

During the school year of 1928-1929, 326 children were enrolled in school in classes grading as follows: Kindergarten, 53; Grade I, 97; Grade II, 57; Grade III, 51; Grade IV, 43; Advanced class for girls over 16 years of age, 25; Total enrollment, 326.

Two new schoolrooms have been added to the schoolhouse. They are light, airy and well equipped. All school children are now receiving two and one half hours of academic work each day, with the exception of the lower kindergarten classes, where shorter periods are desirable.

The work with non-readers and very slow readers is still being carried on. There are at present 33 children who are receiving this instruction, either individually or in groups of two or three. Several have made such progress that they are able now to keep up with the regular work of their grade.

Language books, spellers and arithmetics have been bought for the upper classes. Two new sets of readers, primers through Book IV, have been secured for the use of all classes. Boys and girls of the fourth grade are particularly interested in Maude Radford Warren's "Robin Hood" and "King Arthur", which were bought especially for them.

The teaching staff now consists of one head teacher, one kindergartner, six grade teachers, one physical training teacher, one domestic science teacher, one music teacher, one band teacher (part time), three sense training teachers, and one substitute teacher. The substitute teacher has charge of the special reading classes, the school library, assists with school testing, and teaches the advanced class of older girls.

In the Physical Training Department 415 children were enrolled during the year, including two classes for adult girls, and classes for idiot and imbecile children, which the physical training teacher supervised. A demonstration of gymnastic work was given once a month, and basket ball and volley ball games for both boys and girls were held frequently. The marching and corrective and rhythmic exercises done with the young moron and imbecile children have been especially worthy of note.

The music teacher conducted chorus singing with 424 pupils, including groups of school children, and girls' glee club and chorus. We have organized this fall a toy orchestra for small boys, and glee clubs for boys from the Boys' Dormitory and the Boys' Home. A concert and community sing was held once a month, and a demonstration by band, orchestra, gymnastic and singing classes was given at the end of the year. There are at present 17 girls in the senior orchestra, 13 girls in the junior orchestra, 19 boys in the band, and other pupils in training. Due to the lack of opportunity for practice, the boys' band is not as successful as the orchestra, but it has improved under the present band master.

In the Domestic Science Department, 158 girls were enrolled during the year. Here the essentials of home making are taught-cooking, care of the home, serving of food, etc. These girls served tea to physicians and employees three times during the year, did fancy cooking for 11 parties, canned 198 quarts 1 pint of pickles and preserves, and made 362 large tumblers, 400 individual glasses and 30 quarts 1 pint of jelly. The girls in this department also made desserts and puddings for employees and patients who were ill during the winter.

In the three Sense Training Departments, 220 children were enrolled. Classes are held at the Hospital and Infirmary for children who are physically unable to attend classes in the class room.

During the year, the teachers held Social Hour one evening each week with the younger children, directed games on holiday mornings, and gave several plays and entertainments. We are much handicapped by lack of adequate stage facilities, in giving these entertainments. The teachers also have charge of Sunday School with the Protestant children. Sunday School concerts were given at Christmas and Easter.

In the girls' manual training classes 221 girls were enrolled. There were 115 girls in the North Northwest Industrial Department, 40 girls in the Knitting Room, and 45 girls in the Power Sewing Room.

In the Boys' manual classes there were 217 boys. New industries added include a barber shop for boys, — where four boys are constantly in the process of learning the barber trade, — and the making of household brushes which are put together by twisted wire.

In the elementary manual training classes there were 82 boys. This work is now carried on in the annex to the Boys' Dormitory. In addition to the very elementary work done with young boys of 3, 4 and 5 year mentality, sloyd work and painting were added for small boys of 6 year mentality.

From May to November many of the boys and girls with the instructors helped with weeding, pruning, harvesting vegetables and picking apples, outdoor construction work, and work at the cannery. The North Northwest Industrial classes most successfully cared for the institution flower garden during June, July and August.

In the boys' manual, the following work was done:

Brooms, 431; mats, 27; brushes, 3,007; mops, 8; chairs cane seated, 93; shoes repaired, 10,025; leather tufts made for mattresses, 6,860; mattresses, 165; new pillows made, 314; pillows renovated, 869; printing (pieces), 108,913; hair cuts given, 3,207; shaves, 423; beds repaired, 474; bed irons drilled, 86; beds painted, 453; painting-toys, coat hangers and other small articles, 4,481; painting, articles of furniture re-finished, 674; signs lettered, 394; scissors sharpened, 313; knives sharpened, 1,756; furniture and other articles repaired, 2,659; new material made-boxes, toys, coat hangers, etc., 1,259; new articles of furniture, 21; brushes backed, 2,965; weaving — towel and napkin, 2,446 yards; rug material, 172 yards.

In the Girls' Industrial Department, the following work was done:

Weaving: — towel material, 1,027 yards; napkin material, 417 yards; rug material, 411 yards; fancy weaving, 97 yards; reed baskets and trays, 16; sewing rags, 7,000 yards; garter tips, 464 dozen; dolls dressed, 58; garments made, 25; sweaters mended, 54; miscellaneous: — sewing-baseball banners, 10; costumes, 39; gymnasium bands, 12; embroidery, 146 articles; knitting, 28 articles; crocheting, 67 articles; painted work, 26 articles; hooked rugs, 3; hooked chair seat and stool cover, 2; braided rugs, 4; scrap books, 39; net bags, 21; basket ball baskets, 1; puzzles, 14; waste baskets mended, 7; stuffed toys, 44; appliqued map, 1; tapestry foot stool cover, 1; woven pillows, rugs, bags, 8; iron holders, 46.

In the Knitting room, 40 girls produced from April 1st to November 30, 4,851 pairs stockings, 336 caps, 118 pairs mittens and 27 pairs baseball stockings. In the Sewing Room, 45 girls produced 18,582 articles.

In the North Northwest Industrial the following articles were produced: —

Weaving — towel material, 1,483 yards; napkin material, 1,587 yards; rug material, 91 yards; embroidery material, 7 yards; 1 pillow, 1 scarf; dolls dressed, 12; embroidery, 222 pieces; knitting, 14 scarfs; crocheting: — medallions, 36; edging, 162 yards; dish cloths, 42; painted work, 16 pieces; hooked rugs, 2½ yards; scrap books, 40; pictures cut, 2,223; net bags, 87; basket ball baskets, 4; tennis nets, 2; bandages rolled, 11,409; pot holders, 126; books bound, 5.

Decorations made for farm at Thanksgiving and Christmas, and for June Exhibition.

The total value of articles manufactured at this institution during the past year was \$29,850.21.

Waverley Out-Patient Clinic:

The out-patient clinic held at Waverley on Thursday of each week dealt with 456 patients. New patients, first visit, 377 and return visits, 79.

These 456 patients were diagnosed as follows: — Feeble-minded, 336; dull, 45; borderline, 41; defer, 14; and normal, 20.

Among other questions than those directly referable to mental defect, we also found questions of epilepsy, 17; mongoloid, 40; endocrine, 12; possible psychosis developing, 17; syphilis, 8; microcephalus, 8; hydrocephalus, 5; rachitis, 2; encephalitis and post-encephalitis, 4; defective delinquents, 11; organic brain and other nervous diseases, 16; deaf and dumb, 3; and blind, 2.

From the above figures, it is very obvious that this clinic serves its purpose to the community, the Courts, Social Service agencies and Welfare Societies, and is of great interest to the staff and superintendent for it gives us a closer contact with the problems encountered in the community than we can otherwise possibly conceive.

Traveling School Clinic:

The work of this department has gone on as usual during the entire year of the public schools.

During the past year, our clinic worked in the following towns and cities: Acushnet, Danvers, Dartmouth, Dennis, Fall River, Falmouth, Gloucester, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Martha's Vineyard, Middleton, New Bedford, Provincetown, Revere, Salem, Somerset, Swansea, Truro, Waltham, Watertown, Wellfleet, Worcester, and Yarmouth.

The total number of children examined was 1518. Of these, 213 were second examinations, 11 were third examinations and 1294 were first examinations.

The diagnoses of these 1518 were as follows: Feeble-minded, 689; borderline, 405; dull, 154; average, 31 and deferred diagnosis, 239.

In addition to the above group of feeble-minded, there were also secondary diagnoses as follows: Cardiac, 5; chorea, 4; delinquency, (actual 25, potential 27 and sex 7) 59; dementia praecox, 2; post-encephalitis leth. 2; endocrine imbalance, 90; enuresis, 4; epilepsy, 14; mongoloid imbecile, 7; post-poliomyelitis, 5; psychoneurosis, 44; psychopathic personality, 18; psychosis or prepsychotic condition, 19; spastic paralyses, 4; syphilis, hereditary (?), 11 and tuberculosis, 12.

The medical recommendations were made under the following headings: Dental Clinic, 739; Ear Clinic, 42; Eye Clinic, 296; Mental Hygiene Clinic, 13; Neurological Clinic, 19; Nose and Throat Clinic, 415; Nutrition Problems (underweight), 550 and Posture Training, 89.

The recommendations to School Departments were as follows: Special class, 870; ungraded classes, 216; coaching class, 76; continued in grade, 262; allow to go to work, 9; remain at home, 27; fresh air class, 4; institution care and training, 126; (immediate 78 and later 48); and speech training class, 40.

The towns and cities visited and number of children examined at each place was as follows: Acushnet, 1; Danvers, 32; Dartmouth, 84; Dennis, 2; Fall River, 177; Falmouth, 25; Gloucester, 47; Lawrence, 47; Lowell, 72; Lynn, 44; Martha's Vineyard, 69; Middleton, 8; New Bedford, 252; Provincetown, 16; Revere, 100; Salem, 20; Somerset, 29; Swansea, 19; Truro, 4; Waltham, 29; Watertown, 89; Wellfleet, 3; Worcester, 343; and Yarmouth, 7.

From the figures obtained from our examinations and the numerous appeals for examination of borderline cases, total number of these cases this year, 405, it is quite evident that the services of the Clinic are accepted more and more as of value and that the earlier examinations of children, as we suggested in our report of last year, is certainly to be advised and it seems rather ridiculous to wait until a child evidences three years of retardation in public school before he is to be presented legally for examination, when the factors of his retardation could be discovered in all probability as well and as accurately within the first few months of his admission to school, with the additional prevention of many environmental conflicts and inferiority complexes with the children competing for a period of three years at least with their superiors and here we have another armament in mental hygiene for the prevention of delinquency, if not psychosis, which appeals to me as far more practical than the examinations made by clinics after the delinquencies have oc-

curred. That we may have accurate scientific data as to the accomplishments in special class, I feel that there should be some provision through Social Service for the follow-up for purposes of determining outcome of recommendations and facts obtained regarding the success or failure of children who have had the advantage of special class training.

Clinical Teaching at the School:

There were 40 clinics held at the school during the past year. There were groups from the following: Harvard Graduate School of Education, Babson's Institute, Middlesex College Medical School, Boston University Medical School, Sargent's School, Boston School of Physical Education, Psychological Department of the College of Practical Arts and Letters of Boston University, Teachers College of the City of Boston, Simmons College, Boston School of Occupational Therapy, Posse Nissen School, Wellesley College, Mary Brooks School of Pedagogics, Tufts College, Simmons Public Health School of Nursing, Malden Hospital, Massachusetts General Hospital, McLean Hospital, New England Home for Little Wanderers, Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, Fitchburg Normal School, Framingham Normal School, Division of Mental Hygiene Social Workers, School Superintendents from Cape Cod, Lawrence Street School in Lawrence, Middlesex South Medical Association, and Salem State Normal School.

Official Visitors:

During the past year we have had visitors from Alabama, California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Washington, D. C., and from the following foreign countries, England, Holland, New Zealand, Australia, Mexico, Belgium, Russia, India, and three provinces of Canada, Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia.

Amusements:

We reported last year the organizing of Troop 15 of the Boy Scouts of America. At the present time there are in this troop 15 boys and 13 probationers. The standards for this troop have been very high and there have been a certain number of failures but when we compare the figures of Boy Scouts in the community and also recognize the fact that the failures in the Boy Scouts in the community are because of their conflicts with the standards and ethics of Boy Scoutdom while under observation of the Scout Organization and then we consider that our Boy Scouts are under just as close observation when not in the Scout body or on Scout duty or at the meetings, I think our percentage of failures is very small as compared with the community situation. It is certainly an element that contributes greatly to the morale of the young boys and I think to the institution as a whole. We were fortunate, this year, in obtaining through Mr. Hilliard B. Holbrook the privilege of sending for one week in the spring 10 boys and in September 18 others for a week's outing at Camp Massasoit, Quincy Council Camp, at Bourneville on Cape Cod, and I would quote from the report sent by Mr. Holbrook the following statement "A most interesting experience of the season of 1929 was the participation in our camp program of the feeble-minded boys, members of Troop 15, Waltham, from the Walter E. Fernald School. . . . the experiment was well worth while and worthy of repeating."

The Girls' Club has been on an equally high standard as the activities of the Boy Scouts and there are numbered in this group 38 at the present time. The results of the activities with these girls have been equal to that of the boy Scouts and it is certainly most praiseworthy that the personal effort and time spent by members of the Staff in this sort of work is remunerative in an incalculable way.

We have had, as usual, our weekly moving pictures and regular baseball games for the patients. Several times, the baseball players went to Boston to see Big League Games, through the courtesy of the management of the Boston Teams.

During the winter months, we had parties in different houses and the regular entertainments during the holiday season at Christmas.

Farm and Farm Products:

The total valuation of farm products for this year was \$86,559.79. As is customary in every annual report that I have ever read, the complaint is usually made that it has been an unfavorable season. In spite of this customary and usual complaint, however, a list of products below is indicative of an abundant vegetable diet and in addition to our ration allowance in this year, we have provided two pounds per patient per day in excess of the regular ration allowance provided by the Food Budget. The total farm products equalled 1807.95 tons, of which 1193 tons were for table consumption.

We obtained lumber from our own tract at the Colony last year to a total of 175,000 feet. This at market price would equal one-half the actual cost of purchase of Templeton Colony when organized in 1900.

Our farm production has been as follows: Apples, firsts, 94,947 lbs.; apples, seconds, 60,883 lbs.; apples, cider, 144 lbs.; crab apples, 4,589 lbs.; asparagus, 1,930 lbs.; dry beans, 3,130 lbs.; shell beans, 4,154 lbs.; string beans, 40,366 lbs.; beets, 147,512 lbs.; beet greens, 12,316 lbs.; blackberries, 338 lbs.; blueberries, 285 lbs.; cabbage, 100,014 lbs.; carrots, 187,538 lbs.; cauliflower, 271 lbs.; celery, 153 lbs.; swiss chard, 21,135 lbs.; cherries, 67 lbs.; sweet corn, 42,144 lbs.; cucumbers, 31,224 lbs.; dandelions, 979 lbs.; egg plant, 2,812 lbs.; grapes, 10 lbs.; lettuce, 15,223 lbs.; onions, 72,548 lbs.; parsley, 1 lb.; parsnips, 31,043 lbs.; pears, 2,737 lbs.; peas, green, 2,967 lbs.; peppers, 98 lbs.; potatoes, 304,792 lbs.; pumpkins, 11,568 lbs.; peaches, 15 lbs.; radishes, 11,446 lbs.; raspberries, 198 lbs.; rhubarb, 9,041 lbs.; spinach, 23,517 lbs.; summer squash, 10,877 lbs.; winter squash, 29,816 lbs.; strawberries, 878 lbs.; tomatoes, 81,235 lbs.; turnips, 203, 243 lbs.; fodder corn, 83,000 lbs.; greenfeed, 338,205 lbs.; No. 1 hay, 227,825 lbs.; meadow hay, 55,770 lbs.; ice, 190 tons; mangels, 45,442 lbs.; ensilage, 50 tons; milk, 369,907.86 quarts; beef, 9.042 lbs.; and pork, 13,163 lbs.

Canning:

13,958.35 gallons of fruit and vegetables were canned for winter use as compared with 6,661.5 gallons in 1928.

Special Appropriations:

As reported in last year's report, a ten year program having been formulated and approved by the Trustees, progress has been made to the extent that a laundry has been built and has been in operation since July, 1928, and laundry machinery has been added this year to the extent of \$9,210.00. We require still further equipment but this has been requested in due form. Two additional school rooms have been furnished and are now occupied. A store is under construction which we feel will give ample space for the storage for a 2000 bed population.

It is still necessary before we can care for any greater population in patients that cooking and dining-room facilities be added together with increased accommodations for living quarters for employees. Undoubtedly the Legislature in the coming year will make this provision.

We still have no facilities for taking care of contagious diseases, employees who are ill and, as explained in the earlier part of the report, the growing necessity for the provision for care of nursery type. Particular stress should be given to the necessity for construction for the care of young girls and adult males and females and the infirm. We will need increased facilities for heat, light and power and sewage and the additional purchase of land, before we can accommodate, by construction, a two thousand bed population. This program has been carefully studied and has been presented to the proper authorities in detail. There is also a great need for an assembly hall and a building for administrative purposes.

I feel very optimistic that Legislative action will be forthcoming to provide for this program financially and can only refer you to our urgent and active waiting list of 1400 patients to assure you of the necessity for such action and request your influence that this provision be made. We can not alter facts and the situation is obvious that at least twice as many feeble-minded require institutional care and not over 5% of the feeble-minded, as a whole, are now in institutions. It was felt some years ago that with the education of the community to the true situation

and the fact that mental defect existed in the community to such an extent, with the provision of social service oversight, the educational systems providing opportunity classes, special classes and what-not, that the demand for institutional care was possibly at its maximum. We have found, however, by experience in ten years, that with all that the community can do, there still remains a residue of mentally defectives who are socially mentally defective, many of them not salvageable even by the present institutional methods and should be segregated and contrary to teachings, we have recently heard expressed, there is no doubt but what with the necessity for admission of the anti-social mental defective a considerable number, who may be predicted as ultimately the defective delinquent type, will be in our institutions. Experience indicates clearly that this type should be segregated from the School for the Feeble-minded at a reasonably early age for indeterminate care in a correctional institution.

It is certainly unfair for these children to be with normals, still more unfair for these individuals to be associated with the feeble-minded in an institution, who are less able to cope with them than can the normals. As seen from figures earlier in this report, it is far from ideal to have in our population so small a percentage of moron type, who are trainable, adjustable and salvageable with training. It seems almost a travesty that we provide the equipment, teaching facilities, training facilities, and industrial facilities so valuable to the trainable type and are able to admit so few because of the urgency of demand for the care of the lower grade, and less trainable individuals who are obviously to be permanently cared for in an institution.

By means of funds provided by the Trustees of this Corporation, a total of 93 acres in three separate parcels of land has been purchased within the bounds of Templeton Colony, which now completes this land as a block free from intrusion or the likelihood of future encroachment by citizens of an undesirable type and regardless of this being experienced by our present generation, I can assure you that future generations will appreciate the fore-sight of our Board of Trustees in accomplishing this piece of work.

Construction:

The following major projects have been completed:

Wash Room with Bradley Fountain in Boys' Home.

Steam mains made accessible for repairs and repaired steam mains.

Drained pond on Baldwin Lot and reclaimed approximately half the plot purchased in 1926.

Construction of a piggery.

New West Side Bridge.

Renewed floors with Terrazzo in North West Building and West Buildings.

Renewed outside telephone wiring.

Installed barber shop in Manual Training Building.

Sewer bed at Templeton Colony.

Farmhouse at Templeton Colony enlarged by one-story addition.

Installed new X-ray equipment.

Current Expenditures:

The current expenditures for the year amounted to \$612,991.29, or \$7.13 per capita per week. The average number of patients was 1,651.63.

I regret to report the resignation of Dr. C. Stanley Raymond which took effect on May 31, 1929, he having been appointed as assistant to the Commissioner of Mental Diseases. He has been connected with this institution as assistant physician since December 20, 1915 and had been assistant superintendent since July 1, 1918. His appointment is a promotion in the service and much deserved. On this basis, while I feel regret at his departure, I take pleasure in his promotion.

In closing I want to thank the President of the Board of Trustees, the Trustees and the members of the Corporation, who have so harmoniously cooperated in the efforts of the institution to carry on the work that is assigned to us and I also want to thank the members of the Staff for their loyalty and efficient performance of their tasks.

RANSOM A. GREENE,
Superintendent.

FINANCIAL REPORT

To the Department of Mental Diseases:

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1929.

CASH ACCOUNT
Receipts

<i>Income</i>	
Board of Patients.....	\$24,582.68
	\$24,582.68
Personal Services:	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....	202.90
Sales:	
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	\$122.30
Food.....	1,267.53
Clothing and materials.....	238.17
Furnishings and household supplies.....	66.16
Farm:	
Cows and calves.....	451.56
Hides.....	75.93
Sundries.....	17.60
Repairs Ordinary.....	323.94
Total sales.....	2,563.19
Miscellaneous:	
Interest on bank balances.....	\$454.61
Rent.....	600.00
	1,054.61
Total Income.....	\$28,403.38

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year, brought forward.....	\$8,884.43
Appropriations, current year.....	645,580.00
Total.....	\$654,464.43
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	612,991.29
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	\$41,473.14

Analysis of Expenses

Personal Services.....	\$301,782.98
Religious instruction.....	2,640.00
Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	7,686.12
Food.....	105,995.37
Clothing and materials.....	24,738.80
Furnishings and household supplies.....	37,111.74
Medical and general care.....	15,151.51
Heat, light and power.....	38,203.31
Farm.....	38,149.96
Garage, stable and grounds.....	7,554.25
Repairs ordinary.....	15,646.00
Repairs and renewals.....	18,331.25
Total expenses for maintenance.....	\$612,991.29

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Balance December 1, 1928.....	\$11,248.17
Appropriations for current year.....	110,710.00
Total.....	\$121,958.17
Expended during the year (see statement below).....	\$28,518.24
Reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	5.75
	28,523.99
Balance November 30, 1929 carried to next year.....	\$93,434.18

OBJECT	Act or Resolve	Whole Amount	Expended During Fiscal Year	Total Expended to Date	Balance at End of Year
Side Track.....	Chap. 50, 1918	\$25,000.00	.....	\$22,000.00	\$3,000.00
Certain land.....	Chap. 398, 1926				
	Chap. 127, 1928	16,000.00	.....	15,086.30	913.70
Food boxes.....	Chap. 138, 1927	3,450.00	.....	3,448.60	1.40*
Laundry machinery.....	Chap. 138, 1927	25,000.00	\$47.04	24,995.65	4.35*
Schoolhouse addition.....	Chap. 127, 1928	25,000.00	5,466.99	24,773.56	226.44
Elec. lights and power, Templeton Colony.....	Chap. 127, 1928	13,000.00	1,585.75	12,997.50	2.50
Extension of hot water line..	Chap. 146, 1929	12,500.00	.....	.....	12,500.00
Storehouse and refrigeration.	Chap. 146, 1929	80,000.00	10,568.91	10,568.91	69,431.09
Garage.....	Chap. 146, 1929	7,500.00	339.68	339.68	7,160.32
Equipment for schoolrooms..	Chap. 146, 1929	1,500.00	1,351.24	1,351.24	148.76
Additional landry machinery	Chap. 146, 1929	9,210.00	9,158.63	9,158.63	51.37
		\$218,160.00	\$28,518.24	\$124,720.07	\$93,439.93

Balance reverting to Treasury of the Commonwealth during year (mark item with *).....	\$5.75
Balance carried to next year.....	93,434.18
Total as above.....	\$93,439.93

PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of inmates has been 1,651.63
 Total cost for maintenance, \$612,991.29
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of (52 weeks to year) \$7.1373
 Receipt from sales, \$2,563.19
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0297
 All other institution receipts, \$25,840.19
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.30
 Net weekly per capita \$6.8065

Respectfully submitted,

EMILY E. GUILD,

Treasurer.

VALUATION

November 30, 1929

Real Estate

Land, 2,018.18 acres.....	\$88,011.00
Buildings.....	1,317,754.51
	\$1,405,765.51

Personal Property

Travel, transportation and office expenses.....	\$4,820.03
Food.....	23,273.45
Clothing and materials.....	27,836.52
Furnishings and household supplies.....	147,489.87
Medical and general care.....	23,321.26
Heat, light and power.....	7,678.22
Farm.....	54,076.05
Garage, stables and grounds.....	8,601.92
Repairs.....	11,445.51

\$308,542.83

Summary

Real estate.....	\$1,405,765.51
Personal property.....	308,542.83
	\$1,714,308.34

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL, IN ACCOUNT WITH STEPHEN BOWEN, TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION FUNDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1929

CASH STATEMENT

Balance on hand, December 1, 1928..... \$3,480.86

Receipts

Income from invested funds..... \$3,131.78
Less: Accrued interest on bonds purchased..... 55.00

\$3,076.78

Interest on deposits..... 47.49

3,124.27

Sale of City of Boston Bonds..... 5,000.00

Divident in liquidation of 50 shares of Trimountain Trust Co. stock..... 692.50

\$12,297.63

Payments

Auditor..... \$25.00

Rent of safe deposit box..... 10.00

Personal services..... 774.06

Printing..... 37.50

Travel..... 125.00

Binding..... 31.95

Purchase of securities:

\$1,000.00 Boston and Maine Railroad Bond 5s 1967 \$973.25

\$1,000.00 Boston and Maine Railroad Bond 5s 1967 947.00

\$5,000.00 International Securities Corp. Bonds 5s 1947 4,625.00

6,545.25

Purchase of real estate for Templeton Colony:

Dyer land..... \$800.00

Norcross land..... 1,250.00

Thompson land..... 300.00

2,350.00

Examination of titles and legal services a/c purchase of land..... 438.66

\$10,337.42

Balance on hand November 30, 1929..... 1,960.21

\$12,297.63

STATEMENT OF SECURITIES AND LAND

November 30, 1929

		<i>Securities</i>	<i>Bonds</i>	Par Value	Cost or Market Value	
5	\$1,000	5%	Appalachian Power Company.....	1956	\$5,000.00	\$5,050.00
5	\$1,000	5%	Alabama Power Company.....	1951	5,000.00	5,187.50
2	\$1,000	4%	Boston and Maine Railroad Company.....	1942	2,000.00	1,740.00
5	\$1,000	5%	Boston and Maine Railroad Company.....	1967	5,000.00	4,834.25
4	\$1,000	4%	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.....	1949	4,000.00	3,854.80
2	\$1,000	4%	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.....	1958	2,000.00	1,922.40
2	\$1,000	4%	Chicago and Northwestern Railroad.....	1987	2,000.00	1,880.00
6	\$1,000	4%	Illinois Central Railroad.....	1952	6,000.00	5,640.00
5	\$1,000	5%	International Securities Corporation.....	1947	5,000.00	4,625.00
5	\$1,000	5 1/2%	Iowa Railway and Light Company.....	1945	5,000.00	5,125.00
3	\$1,000	5 1/2%	Lincoln Mortgage Title Guarantee Co.....	1937	3,000.00	3,000.00
5	\$1,000	5%	Nashua Street Railway Company.....	1931	5,000.00	1,000.00
1	\$1,000	5%	Nebraska Power Company.....	1949	1,000.00	1,037.50
3	\$1,000	5%	Northern States Power Company.....	1950	3,000.00	3,105.00
3	\$1,000	5%	Puget Sound Power Company.....	1933	3,000.00	3,045.00
12	\$100		Shares State Street Trust Company Stock.....		1,200.00	3,609.00
4	\$1,000	4%	Union Pacific Railway.....	1947	4,000.00	3,880.00
5	\$1,000	5%	Wisconsin, Union Power & Light Company.....	1944	5,000.00	5,100.00

\$66,200.00 \$63,626.45

Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company..... 1,960.21

Real estate (Land at Templeton):—

Cowich.....	\$350.00
Dyer.....	800.00
Norcross.....	1,250.00
Thompson.....	300.00

2,700.00

\$68,286.66

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BOWEN,

*Treasurer.**To the Board of Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:*

REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER

An examination of the accounts of the treasurer of the corporation has been made, covering the period for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1929.

The cash was balanced and the bank account was reconciled.

The cash book was verified.

All payments were vouched to cancelled checks and receipted vouchers.

The securities in the custody of the treasurer were examined and accounted for, and were found to be in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company. The exchanges of securities during the period were verified. One City of Boston bond for \$5,000 was sold, while two Boston and Maine Railroad bonds for \$2,000 and five International Securities Corporation bonds for \$5,000 were purchased.

The income on investments was verified and accounted for.

The following statement is hereto appended:

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION

Financial Statement

For Year Ended November 30, 1929

Funds held by Treasurer December 1, 1928:

Cash on deposit.....	\$3,480.86	
Investments at par.....	64,200.00	
		<u>\$67,680.86</u>

Income:

Regular interest on investments.....	\$3,131.78	
Interest on bank deposits.....	47.49	
		<u>3,179.27</u>

Sale of securities:

City of Boston Bond.....	5,000.00
Final dividend in liquidation of 50 shares of Trimountain Trust Co....	692.50
Increase in par value of securities.....	2,000.00
	<u>\$78,552.63</u>

General expenditures.....	\$1,442.17
---------------------------	------------

Purchase of securities:

\$2,000 Boston and Maine Railroad Bonds.....	\$1,920.25	
\$5,000 International Securities Corporation Bonds.....	4,625.00	
		<u>6,545.25</u>
Accrued interest on bonds purchased.....		55.00

Purchase of real estate:

Land at Templeton.....	2,350.00
	<u>\$10,392.42</u>

Funds held by Treasurer November 30, 1929:			
Cash on deposit.....	\$1,960.21		
Investments at par.....	66,200.00		
			<hr/>
			\$68,160.21
			<hr/>
			\$78,552.63

The report of the treasurer was examined and compared with the books, and I am satisfied that the funds of the corporation have been accounted for properly.

DANIEL C. DENNISTON,
December 2, 1929.
Auditor.

December 9, 1929.

Suffolk, s.s.
Then personally appeared Daniel C. Denniston before me and made oath that the statements contained herein are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

A. HARRIS PATON,
Notary Public.

STATISTICAL TABLES

AS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF THE FEEBELMINDED,
PRESCRIBED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES

TABLE 1. *General Information*

1. Date of *opening* as an institution for feeble-minded: 1847
2. Type of institution: State
3. Institution plant:

Value of institution property, November 30, 1929

Real estate including buildings.....	\$1,405,765.51
Personal property.....	308,542.83
	<hr/>
Total acreage of main institution property.....	\$1,714,308.34

Total owned (includes grounds, farm and garden and sites occupied by buildings) 169.78

Colonies: Owned, number 1 total acreage 1,848.4

Rented, number none, total acreage

Total acreage under cultivation during year (includes land owned and rented at main institution and colonies) 560.48

	ACTUALLY IN SERVICE AT END OF YEAR			VACANCIES AT END OF YEAR		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
4. Officers and employees:						
Superintendents.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Assistant superintendents.....	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other staff physicians.....	3	5	8	—	—	—
Psychologists.....	—	3	3	—	—	—
Resident dentists.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Principal of school.....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Teachers of grade subjects.....	—	7	7	—	—	—
Teachers of special subjects.....	—	8	8	—	—	—
Social workers.....	—	2	2	—	1	1
Stewards.....	1	—	1	—	—	—
Graduate nurses.....	—	1	1	—	—	—
Matrons.....	—	27	27	—	—	—
Attendants.....	37	106	143	2	4	6
All others.....	59	66	125	3	7	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total officers and employees.....	102	226	328	6	12	18
5. Census of patient population at end of year:						
In institution:						
	WHITE			COLORED		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Feeble-minded (not epileptic).....	925	610	1535	20	11	31
Feeble-minded epileptics.....	46	22	68	1	2	3
Epileptics (not feeble-minded).....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others: I.Q. .75 and over.....	29	8	37	3	1	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	1000	640	1640	24	14	38

Enrolled but absent from institution:

	WHITE			COLORED		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
On parole.....	23	34	57	1	2	3
On visit.....	27	14	41	2	—	2
On escape (not paroled).....	16	1	17	—	—	—
Total.....	66	49	115	3	2	5
Grand Total.....	1066	689	1755	27	16	43

6. Average daily number of patients actually in institution during year 1008 640 1648

TABLE 2. *Financial Statement*

See the Treasurer's report for data requested under this table.

TABLE 3 (a). *Movement of Feeble-minded* Population*

	M.	F.	T.
1. Feeble-minded on books of institution at beginning of institution year:			
In institution.....	976	635	1611
Away from institution.....	88	61	149
Total.....	1064	696	1760
2. Admissions during year:			
First Admissions.....	68	36	104
Readmissions.....	7	3	10
Transfers from other institutions for feeble-minded.....	1	1	2
Total received during year.....	76	40	116
3. Total on books during year.....	1140	736	1876
4. Discharges during year (not including transfers and deaths).....	62	29	91
5. Transfers to other institutions for feeble-minded within state.....	1	1	2
6. Died during year.....	19	8	27
7. Total discharged, transferred and died during year.....	82	38	120
8. Feeble-minded remaining on books of institution at end of institution year:			
In institution.....	991	647	1638
Away from institution.....	67	51	118
Total.....	1058	698	1756

*Any patients with epilepsy who are not feeble-minded should be excluded from this table, but included in Table 3-b.

TABLE 3 (b). *Movement of Total Patient Population*

	M.	F.	T.
1. On books of institution at beginning of institution year:			
In institution.....	1015	645	1660
Away from institution.....	88	61	149
Total.....	1103	706	1809
2. Received during year.....	78	41	119
3. Total on books during year.....	1181	747	1928
4. Discharged:			
Into community.....	68	33	101
To all other institutions.....	1	1	2
Died.....	19	8	27
Total.....	88	42	130
5. On books of institution at end of institution year:			
In institution.....	1024	654	1678
Away from institution.....	69	51	120
Total.....	1093	705	1798

TABLE 4. *Mental Status of First Admissions and Readmissions*

NOTE: Tables 4-13 inclusive, contain statistics for year ending September 30, 1928

MENTAL STATUS	Total			First Admissions			Readmissions		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Idiot.....	16	7	23	14	7	21	2	—	2
Imbecile.....	19	13	32	16	10	26	3	3	6
Moron.....	40	19	59	38	19	57	2	—	2
Total ¹	75	39	114	68	36	104	7	3	10

¹Total number of first admissions and readmissions, in this and subsequent tables dealing with admissions, should agree with data given in Table 3-a.

TABLE 5. *Nativity of First Admissions and of Parents of First Admissions*

NATIVITY	PATIENTS			PARENTS OF MALE PATIENTS			PARENTS OF FEMALE PATIENTS		
	Males	Females	Total	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents	Fathers	Mothers	Both Parents
United States.....	68	36	104	35	32	26	13	19	13
Austria.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Canada.....	—	—	—	6	10	4	4	3	3
England.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ireland.....	—	—	—	9	10	8	1	2	1
Italy.....	—	—	—	6	6	6	7	6	6
Norway.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Poland.....	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	—	—
Portugal.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Russia.....	—	—	—	4	5	4	2	2	2
Turkey in Asia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Turkey in Europe.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
West Indies.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Unascertained.....	—	—	—	3	1	1	4	—	—
Total.....	68	36	104	68	68	53	36	36	29

¹Includes Newfoundland²Except Cuba and Porto RicoTABLE 6. *Citizenship of First Admissions*

	Males	Females	Total
Citizens by birth.....	68	36	104
Citizens by naturalization.....	—	—	—
Aliens.....	—	—	—
Citizenship unascertained.....	—	—	—
Total.....	68	36	104

TABLE 7. *Age of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years.....	30	10	40	13	4	17	8	2	10	9	4	13
10 to 14 years.....	27	10	37	1	3	4	6	3	9	20	4	24
15 to 19 years.....	8	8	16	—	—	—	2	2	4	6	6	12
20 to 24 years.....	3	4	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	6
25 to 29 years.....	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2
30 to 34 years.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total.....	68	36	104	14	7	21	16	10	26	38	19	57

TABLE 8. *Marital Conditions of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

MARITAL CONDITIONS	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single.....	68	34	102	14	7	21	16	9	25	38	18	56
Married.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Separated.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total.....	68	36	104	14	7	21	16	10	26	38	19	57

TABLE 9. *Environment of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

ENVIRONMENT	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Urban.....	68	35	103	14	7	21	16	10	26	38	18	56
Rural.....	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total.....	68	36	104	14	7	21	16	10	26	38	19	57

TABLE 10. *Economic Condition of Families of First Admissions Classified with Reference to Mental Status*

ECONOMIC CONDITION	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Dependent.....	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Marginal.....	67	34	101	14	7	21	16	10	26	37	17	54
Total.....	68	36	104	14	7	21	16	10	26	38	19	57

TABLE 11. *Discharges Classified with Reference to Mental Status and Chronological Age*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years.....	2	1	3	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
10 to 14 years.....	11	3	14	—	1	1	3	2	5	8	—	8
15 to 19 years.....	23	5	28	—	—	—	5	2	7	18	3	21
20 to 24 years.....	12	8	20	—	—	—	2	4	6	10	4	14
25 to 29 years.....	12	1	13	1	—	1	4	—	4	7	1	8
30 to 34 years.....	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	3	5
35 to 39 years.....	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	5
Total.....	62	29	91	2	1	3	15	12	27	45	16	61

¹Total number discharged should agree with item 4 in Table 3-a.

TABLE 12. *Deaths Classified with Reference to Mental Status and Chronological Age*

AGE GROUP	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 10 years.....	2	3	5	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 14 years.....	4	—	4	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1
15 to 19 years.....	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1
20 to 24 years.....	4	2	6	3	2	5	1	—	1	—	—	—
25 to 29 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 years.....	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
35 to 39 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 to 44 years.....	4	—	4	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—
45 to 49 years.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
50 to 54 years.....	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ¹	19	8	27	9	7	16	8	1	9	2	—	2

¹Total deaths in this and the following table should agree with item 6 in Table 3-a.

TABLE 13. Causes of Death Classified with Reference to Mental Status

CAUSES OF DEATH	Total			Idiot			Imbecile			Moron		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>General Diseases:</i>												
Influenza.....	2	3	5	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	-	1
Dysentery.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis of lungs.....	4	-	4	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
Other forms of tuberculosis.....	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other general diseases.....	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
<i>Nervous System:</i>												
Apoplexy (cerebral hemorrhage).....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epilepsy.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Circulatory System:</i>												
Endocarditis and myocarditis.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Respiratory System:</i>												
Bronchopneumonia.....	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lobar pneumonia.....	2	1	3	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
<i>Digestive System:</i>												
Hernia and intestinal obstruction.....	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other diseases of digestive system (cancer and tuberculosis excepted).....	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Genito-Urinary System:</i>												
Chronic nephritis.....	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Malformations.....	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	19	8	27	9	7	16	8	1	9	2	-	2

